

work with me to lift the cap limit on projects and increase the amount authorized to sufficient levels to make welfare reform a success.

TRIBUTE TO P.I.M.E. MISSIONARIES AND THE KNIGHTS OF CHARITY

**HON. DAVID E. BONIOR**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 30, 1997*

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, P.I.M.E. Missionaries in an organization with a noble mission: to serve people around the world in pastoral, educational, medical, and developmental ways. Throughout the years, their vision of peace and justice have enhanced the quality of life for so many people.

In 1947, under the influence of Edward Cardinal Mooney of the Archdiocese of Detroit, P.I.M.E. Missionaries established U.S. headquarters in Detroit. Its members come from several countries including Italy, England, the United States, Canada, Brazil, India, and Mexico. The international membership of P.I.M.E. embodies the characteristic of the universal church.

This year, P.I.M.E. has chosen three individuals who have dedicated much of their life to their communities. Frank Stella, Rabbi Daniel Syme, and Kenneth Way have continually used their resources and energy to bring aid and sympathy to those who need it. Through their charitable involvement, these men have proven to be indispensable members of their communities.

For the past five decades, the members of P.I.M.E. Missionaries have combined their time and talents to help those in need throughout the world. As Father Clement Vismara once said, "If we keep life only for ourselves, then it withers. Life is radiant from the moment we give it to others." I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating the members of P.I.M.E. along with Frank Stella, Rabbi Syme, and Kenneth Way for their contributions to society.

A POINT OF LIGHT FOR ALL AMERICANS: WILLIAM H. PEASE, JR.

**HON. MAJOR R. OWENS**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 30, 1997*

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to salute Prof. William H. Pease, Jr. as a Point of light for the citizens of New York City and for all Americans. Professor Pease is a teacher, a former engineer, and a forceful advocate of the study of African-American history. Tomorrow, October 2, 1997, Professor Pease will be 76 years old. He presently serves as professor emeritus, professor of electrical engineering and assistant dean of instruction at Suffolk Community College in Selden, NY.

In his own right, William Pease is a Point of light; however, he would proudly acknowledge the fact that he is also a reflection of the flames left burning by two of his mentors, Rosetta Gaston and Carter G. Woodson. In addition to all of his other labors, the promotion of

African-American history has always been a passion of Professor Pease. He was a teenage pupil of Mother Gaston who first introduced him to the work of Carter G. Woodson, the founder of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History. It should be noted that Dr. John Hope Franklin, the current chairman of the President's Advisory Board on Race, was also a disciple of Carter G. Woodson.

Professor Pease's great passion for the promotion of African-American history increases his effectiveness in his work with youth. Whenever possible, he is always ready to assist youth-serving programs. Together with his daughter, Denise Pease, he has sponsored a scholarship awarded through the Central Brooklyn Martin Luther King Commission to student winners of essay and art contests. As a teacher and a counselor he has directly inspired young people. In his quiet and forthright presentations, he keeps the spirit of Frederic Douglass and Martin Luther King alive.

Professor Pease is a graduate of Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn and Fordham University. Prior to assuming his position at Suffolk County Community College, he was a senior instructor at RCA Institute and a microwave engineer at Tungsol Electronics. At Suffolk, he has served as the director of the educational opportunities program and the facility advisor of the Black Students Organization.

Numerous organizations have previously recognized William Pease as a great Point of light. He won accolades as the Tuskegee airman welter-weight champion in 1945. He was the first African-American president of the Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers. Over the years he has received awards from: The Association for the Study of Negro Life and History; the New York University Weekend Tutorial Project; the Professional Achievement Award of the Brownsville Association for the Study of African American Life and History; the Teacher of the Year Award from the New York University Outreach Program for Mathematics and Science; the Mary McLeod Bethune Award for the motivation of black youth; and a proclamation from the Suffolk County Executive for outstanding service and leadership.

Hundreds of the students and disciples of Professor Pease occupy leadership positions throughout the city and the Nation. For his community and for all Americans, Prof. William H. Pease, Jr. is a great point of light.

FAST-TRACK—WHAT IS AT STAKE

**HON. LEE H. HAMILTON**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 30, 1997*

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to my colleagues' attention my monthly newsletter on foreign affairs from September 1997 entitled Fast-Track—What Is At Stake.

I ask that this newsletter be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

The newsletter follows:

FAST-TRACK—WHAT IS AT STAKE

Earlier this month, the President asked Congress to grant him "fast-track" authority to negotiate trade agreements. Under fast-track, Congress agrees to hold single, expedited yes-or-no votes on trade agreements in exchange for extensive input into

the President's negotiating strategy. Congress will vote on fast-track in the coming weeks.

Much is at stake in this debate. Without fast-track, U.S. trade policy will grind to a halt. Other countries will not conclude trade deals with the President if Congress can later revise them. Increased trade will create good jobs and raise wages. It will also sustain our world leadership and achieve key foreign policy objectives.

Between 1974 and 1994 every President had fast-track authority. They used it to achieve two major worldwide agreements that cut trade barriers and boosted U.S. exports. Earlier this year, the President nailed down agreements, initiated before fast-track authority lapsed, that will cut prices for international phone calls and eliminate barriers to U.S. computer-related exports. U.S. markets are the most open in the world, and trade agreements consistently require other countries to do more than we do to lower trade barriers—to our great advantage.

U.S. prosperity increasingly depends on finding new foreign markets for the things we make and grow. One of every eight U.S. jobs is at least partly supported by exports. Ninety-six percent of the world's consumers live outside the U.S., and we need better access to these potential customers if we want to preserve or increase our 20% share of the world's wealth. Trade agreements give us that access. U.S. exports have increased 80%, for example, in the products covered by the 24 agreements we have concluded with Japan since 1992.

Consider what we lose without fast-track. Without fast-track, we won't be able to lead upcoming talks on reducing trade barriers in agriculture and services, two sectors in which we dominate world trade. Without fast-track, Europe and Japan will secure preferential access to markets at our expense. European and Japanese firms would be pleased if the U.S. did not conclude trade agreements with Latin America and Asia, because they want those markets for themselves. Without fast-track, new deals in key sectors in which the U.S. leads world industry—such as automobiles, energy equipment, and medical technology—will remain out of reach.

Without fast-track, foreign trade barriers that are hurting American workers and farmers *right now* will remain in place. Rules affecting the sale of our products overseas will be written by others, not by us. Hundreds of thousands of potential new jobs will not be created. But if we give the President fast-track, he will have the power to combat trade barriers—and each agreement he concludes will still have to be separately approved by Congress.

Critics of fast-track argue that U.S. jobs and wages are hurt by low labor and environmental standards in other countries. They want agreements to require our trading partners to raise these standards. But fast-track critics have not explained how we can persuade other governments to sign such agreements. Countries are unlikely to change labor and environmental policies simply for the opportunity to trade more with us. There is a better way to help other countries improve their labor and environmental standards: by helping them grow, and for that we need increased trade and fast-track.

Fast-track is important not only for the U.S. economy, but also for the achievement of key foreign policy objectives:

Most countries in Latin America have embraced democracy and adopted free-market economic policies. Increased trade with the U.S. will stimulate growth, providing a payoff for painful reforms. That will solidify democracy and enhance U.S. influence.

U.S.-led efforts to reduce trade barriers in the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation